



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Warns Vs. Blow at Turkey. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles warned the Soviet Union Oct. 16 that it would face armed American retaliation against Soviet territory in event of a Russian attack on Turkey. [See pp. 313C2, 305B1-E2]

Speaking at a news conference in Washington, Dulles stressed that "in case of attack & aggression" against Turkey, the U.S. would be bound by its NATO ties & the Eisenhower Doctrine to react in Turkey's defense. "Certainly, if there is an attack on Turkey by the Soviet Union, it would not mean a purely defensive operation by the [U.S.], with the Soviet Union as a privileged sanctuary," Dulles asserted.

Asked by reporters if his policy implied a reemphasis on policies of "brinkmanship" [see Vol. XVI, p. 17B1], Dulles observed that, historically, "the world has been always on the brink of war." The U.S., he said, would "wage peace" more effectively by bearing in mind that "war is an ever-present danger."

Dulles said he saw "some resemblance" in the current Turkish-Syrian-Soviet situation "to the period of the Korean War." He warned that behind the "smokescreen" of Soviet charges, "something more serious... may be taking place." He asserted, however, "that it is unlikely that there will be an outbreak of war."

USSR Asks UN Force. Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko charged Oct. 16 that the "Turkish Gen. Staff, together with American advisers," had made "detailed plans for an attack by Turkey on Syria" "immediately after the elections in Turkey" on Oct. 27. In a letter to Sir Leslie Munro, UN Gen. Assembly pres., Gromyko demanded that the UN "immediately render Syria the armed assistance necessary to put a stop to aggression" if it occurred. Gromyko declared that "the Soviet Union is prepared to take part with its forces in suppressing aggression" against Syria. [See p. 307B1; Vol. XVI, p. 281D3]

Syria Urges UN Probe. Syrian Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar urged Oct. 16 that the Gen. Assembly set up a commission to "make an impartial & international investigation" of the Syrian-Turkish border situation. Writing to UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, Bitar asked inclusion on the assembly agenda of Syria's "complaint about threats to the security of Syria & to international peace." Bitar said that foreign nations had intervened in Syrian affairs "to sway its policies or overthrow its Govt." [See p. 322C3]

The U.S. delegation announced Oct. 16 its support for Syria's request for an assembly investigation which, it said, would "clarify who it is threatening peace in the area."

Turkey Vs. Charges. Turkish UN delegation chief Seyfullah Esin denied Oct. 15 as "entirely false" Syr-

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Pearson Nobel Winner

Canadian ex-External Affairs Secy. Lester Bowles Pearson, 60, was chosen by the Norwegian Peace Com. in Oslo Oct. 14 as winner of the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize (208,000 Swedish kroner or about \$40,000). Although the committee gave no reason for its choice, it was understood that he was honored principally for his efforts in 1950-53 to halt the Korean war, his leadership in creating the UNEF to police a truce in Suez, Sinai & Gaza after the outbreak of fighting there last year, and his efforts to strengthen both military & nonmilitary functions of NATO. His award was the first Nobel Peace Prize given since 1954. [See pp. 205B2, 61E3; Vol. XVI, 394B1, 149B1; XIII, 321E1]

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ian allegations of Turkish border provocation & plans for an invasion of Syria. Esin told the assembly that Turkey had "valid reasons" for concern over Syria, a nation "with which we have a long common frontier." [See pp. 322E2, 313G2]

Turkish Defense Min. Shemi Ergim warned Oct. 14 that any aggressor moving against Turkey would be "broken into pieces by Turkey's strong army." He said that Turkey would take "all precautions" to defend its territory. Turkish Forgn. Ministry spokesmen had insisted Oct. 9 that "Turkey has no aggressive designs against any country."

Khrushchev Appeal. Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev appealed Oct. 12 to West European Socialists

Week in Headlines

International 25 1957

Dulles warned Russia that U.S. would retaliate directly against Soviet territory if USSR attacked Turkey in Syrian crisis.

Egypt disclosed its sending of troops to Syria.

U.S. Rep. Cole named head of Intl. Atomic Energy Agency.

Anti-Reds gained control of San Marino Govt.

Queen visited Canada.

United States

Eisenhower met with scientific advisors, Admin. faced criticism over Soviets' success in launching first earth satellite.

Federal Army force in Little Rock reduced by 50%.

Temporary injunction barred Hoffa from Teamsters presidency. Milwaukee won World Series.

to support Soviet proposals for a 4-power declaration against the use of force in the Middle East. In a letter to the British Labor Party (made public Oct. 15) and in similar messages to the Socialist parties of Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Italy & France, Khrushchev urged backing for a Soviet-U.S.-British-French statement pledging an end to intervention in Middle Eastern affairs and a halt to arms deliveries to the region. [See pp. 306F3, 290E1]

Contending that "Syria is being subjected to a serious threat of military aggressions" from Turkish troop concentrations & U.S. 6th Fleet movements "in the proximity of the Syrian coast," Khrushchev warned that "the growing military conflict about Syria is bringing about the danger of a wide conflagration." Noting Britain's NATO links with the U.S. & Turkey, he said that any "widening of the conflict around Syria may drive Britain into the abyss of a new destructive war with all its terrible consequences for the population of the British Isles." [See pp. 241E3, 114G1]

British Labor Party Secy. Morgan Phillips said Oct. 15 that if the Syrian situation was "an immediate threat to peace," Khrushchev should bring it before the UN Security Council. Hugh Gaitskell, Laborite leader in Parlt., stressed that "despite the Khrushchev letter, the Labor Party had 'no contact' with any Communist party. Norwegian, Danish & Dutch Socialist leaders indicated similar rejections of the Khrushchev appeal Oct. 15. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 364E3, 135D1]

Khrushchev Vs. Dulles Role. In an interview in Moscow with "N.Y. Times" correspondent James Reston, Khrushchev Oct. 7 charged U.S. State Secy. Dulles with inciting Turkey to attack Syria. Khrushchev's charges, released Oct. 9 by the Soviet Govt., specifically accused Dulles of having

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes



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ordered Loy W. Henderson, recently a U.S. special envoy to the Mid-East, to turn Jordan & Iraq against Syria. When this effort failed, Khrushchev alleged, Henderson was told to push Turkey toward "war with Syria." Khrushchev challenged the U.S. Senate to make Dulles "swear under oath & tell the truth about the instructions he gave Henderson." [See pp. 290C1, 289G2, 282A-B1, 276F-G1]

Khrushchev, who told Reston that "Eisenhower must know of all this because Dulles can do nothing without the President's consent," urged that "somebody in the Senate" intercede with Mr. Eisenhower & prevent the world from plunging into "a new slaughter." He warned that "if guns start firing there, it will be difficult to stop, and events can progress from machine-guns & cannons to rockets [&] dire consequences." "Turkey," he warned, "would not last one day in case of war." [See p. 322A1]

A formal U.S. State Dept. statement denied Oct. 10 as "completely unfounded" Khrushchev's charges that Henderson had been sent to the Mid-East to incite war against Syria. It warned that Turkey was a "friend & ally" of the U.S. and would be defended militarily under U.S. treaty obligations.

(Other points raised by Khrushchev during the 2½-hr. interview with Reston: [1] The State Dept. had concealed from the U.S. public its rejection of Soviet offers to arrange a U.S. visit by Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet Defense Min. & wartime associate of Pres. Eisenhower [see p. 314E3]; [2] a general Soviet-U.S. political settlement would be possible when the U.S. accepted the continued existence of the USSR, Red China & other Soviet-bloc states "and base [d] your policy on this, instead of relying on some internal forces supposedly capable of liquidating the Socialist system" [see p. 129D-E1]; [3] "we are ready even now to conclude reasonable agreements on the entire problem of disarmament, to considerably reduce armed forces, or even not to have an army at all.") [See p. 314F3]

Egyptian Troops in Syria. The Egyptian Govt. announced Oct. 13 that "basic elements" of Egypt's armed forces had been landing in Syria since mid-September. A communiqué said that additional units had landed in Latakia Oct. 13 under escort of Egyptian & Syrian air & naval units. It said the troop movements, intended "to reinforce [Syria's] forces & strengthen her defensive capacities," had been agreed upon in the Sept. 11 Cairo meeting of Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser, Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer & Maj. Gen. Afif Bizri, Syrian Army Chief of Staff. [See p. 298B1]

Damascus radio reported Oct. 14 that the Egyptian troops, estimated by U.S. sources to number from 1,000 to 1,600 men, had reached Aleppo, 30 mi. from the Turkish frontier.

The Middle East News Agency reported Oct. 16 that the Syrian Army had declared a state of emergency

and canceled all leaves. Syrian military authorities were said to be arming civilian volunteers in Homs & Aleppo. [See p. 307B2]

Arab Policy Toward Syria. Informed Lebanese sources said Oct. 15 that King Saud of Saudi Arabia, visiting Lebanon since Oct. 10, had expressed anger at Egypt's shipment of troops to Syria. Informants termed the Egyptian move "outright sabotage" and a blow at Saudi efforts to moderate disputes among Arab states. [See pp. 323A1, 313B1-C2]

Acting Lebanese Forgn. Min. Jamil Mekkaoui, welcoming Saud Oct. 11, said that Lebanon would consider any attack against Syria an attack against itself. The Lebanese Parlt.'s Forgn. Affairs Com. was revealed Oct. 9 to have asked Forgn. Min. Charles Malik to seek U.S. agreement to "clarification" of Lebanese commitments under the U.S.-Lebanese Eisenhower Doctrine agreement. [See pp. 322F3, 187A1, 146C1]

King Hussein of Jordan warned Oct. 15 that "non-Arab hands" were attempting to "subvert" & control Syria, but that he was certain "Syrian Arabs will . . . never allow their subversive regime to use arms against any brother Arab country" [see pp. 313G2, 322F3]. (Hussein had met with King Faisal of Iraq Oct. 13, reportedly in an effort to secure aid for Jordan's \$20 million military deficit. A 2d shipment of U.S. tanks & artillery was turned over to Jordan Oct. 6.) [See p. 289C-D2]

MISSILES

'Ike' Confers on 'Sputnik.' Pres. Eisenhower conferred with defense advisers, Admin. officials & scientists Oct. 8-15 in an effort to reevaluate the U.S.' missile program in the light of Soviet rocket advances implicit in the USSR's successful launching Oct. 4 of the first man-made earth satellite. [See pp. 321B1-322B2]

In a White House statement issued to newsmen Oct. 9, Mr. Eisenhower congratulated Soviet scientists on their achievement but asserted that the U.S.' "satellite program has never been conducted as a race with other nations. Rather, it has been carefully scheduled" as part of Intl. Geophysical Year research & would not be accelerated. "Vanguard [the U.S. satellite project] . . . has not had equal priority with that accorded our ballistic missile work" & "cannot be taken as an index of our progress in ballistic missile work," he said.

Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference later Oct. 9 that the Soviet satellite had not raised his apprehension over U.S. security by "one iota." He conceded that the satellite "does definitely prove the possession by the Russian scientists of a very powerful thrust in their rocketry," but he reiterated that the USSR still had not substantiated claims to have an accurate, operational intercontinental ballistic missile. He expressed "concern" over the apparent lag in U.S. missile development but asserted that "sputnik," the Soviet satel-

lite, "in itself . . . imposes no additional threat to the [U.S.]."

Missile Speedup Debated. In a series of closed-door White House briefings, the President discussed & reviewed the U.S.' missile programs with: retiring Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, Dir. Alan T. Waterman of the Natl. Science Foundation, Dir. John P. Hagen of Project Vanguard & Special Asst. for Missiles William Holaday Oct. 8; the full Natl. Security Council, incoming Defense Secy. Neil McElroy, CIA Dir. Allen W. Dulles & Hagen Oct. 10; his entire Cabs., Holaday & Dep. Defense Secy. Donald A. Quarles Oct. 11; McElroy Oct. 14; Waterman, Pres. Detlev W. Bronk of the Natl. Academy of Science, Dr. Isidor Rabi & 10 other scientist members of the Science Advisory Com. Oct. 15.

McElroy told newsmen Oct. 9 that the Defense Dept. was studying ways to remove "bottlenecks" in the U.S.' missile development program to speed production of an operational ICBM. He admitted that the speedup had been spurred by "the strength of the [rocket] launcher that put the Russian satellite in the air." When questioned following his meeting with Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 10, McElroy refused to confirm or deny reports that the Admin. was discussing acceleration of the missile program within the \$38 billion defense budget for fiscal 1958.

Retiring Defense Secy. Wilson told newsmen Oct. 8 that he was "not alarmed" by news of the satellite launching. He termed the Soviet success "a neat scientific trick" and reiterated his doubts that the USSR possessed an "operational" ICBM.

Senators Demand Probes. Democrats & some Republicans demanded Congressional investigation of U.S. "failure" in the missile & satellite fields. Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Com. announced Oct. 7 that "a full inquiry" was being started by the staff of his committee's Preparedness Subcom., headed by Senate Dem. leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.).

A proposal that the investigation be conducted by "the full committee" was telegraphed to Russell Oct. 8 by Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.), a member of the Preparedness Subcom., an ex-AF Secy. & a leading Dem. critic of Eisenhower Admin. defense policies. Symington Oct. 8 wired the President to urge a special session of Congress on the Soviet earth satellite. (Symington charged Sept. 12 that Mr. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles were giving Americans only "partial truths" & "sweet talk" about Russia's growing & the U.S.' declining military strength. The President's Sept. 3 statement that the U.S. was

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giving the highest priority to developing an ICBM was "not correct," Symington charged, adding that apparently Mr. Eisenhower "has been misinformed" since the Defense Dept. had cut expenditures on long-range missiles. He expressed a belief that the USSR was "well ahead of us" in the ICBM field and that the U.S. was "definitely superior" only in naval surface ships.) Symington told reporters Oct. 14 that the Russians had "propelled & guided longer-range ballistic missiles on test flights from one end of Asia to the other" and, in the past 2 years, had "flight-tested at least 20 times as many intermediate & short-range ballistic missiles" as had the U.S. He urged Pres. Eisenhower to explain "the national emergency in which our lagging defense program . . . has placed us" and said that "the people are not only ignorant . . . but it begins to look as though they have been misled." [See pp. 322B1, 244F3]

A full-scale Senate Armed Services Com. investigation of the missile & satellite programs was urged by Senate GOP Policy Com. Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) in a telegram to Russell Oct. 9. Bridges said the "implications" of the Soviet ICBM & satellite were "serious" but that the Red "breakthrough" into outer space should not cause "immediate, hysterical alarm." [See pp. 322C1, 80G2]

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) told reporters in Columbus, O. Oct. 9 that a "complete review" should be made of the missile & satellite programs, but he added that the programs needed "a review from time to time." He said on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" Oct. 13 that the review should be bi-partisan and should assess both past responsibility & plans for the future. [See pp. 326B2, 284G2, 219C3, 156D2]

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), chairman of the military applications panel of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com., called Oct. 10 for Pres. Eisenhower & Defense Secy. McElroy to "assume personal responsibility" immediately for speeding up the missile effort. Although the Soviet satellite did not have too much "direct military significance," it was "a symbol of enormous American complacency & enormous Soviet military & scientific progress," he said. He called it "an ominous military [&] scientific warning." [See pp. 322B1, 220F2; Vol. XVI, 56B2-A3]

Ex-Pres. Truman & 19 other members of the Dem. Advisory Com. charged Oct. 11 that "the Russian achievement is visible proof that the Admin. has failed to understand the amount of effort" needed in science & engineering to keep ahead of Russia. They called it "proof that the Admin. has been leading the people to believe that we have a national security which in fact we are rapidly losing."

Administration View. Vice Pres. Nixon declared in a major policy speech before the Intl. Industrial Dpt. Conf. in San Francisco Oct. 15 that "militarily, the Soviet Union is not one bit stronger today than it was

before the satellite was launched." He asserted that "the free world remains stronger militarily than the Communist world" and "can meet & defeat any potential enemy." But he said it would be a mistake "to brush off this event as a scientific stunt" rather than accepting it as "a grim & timely reminder" that Russia "has developed a scientific & industrial capacity of great magnitude."

Nixon said the satellite "will have rendered a signal service to the cause of freedom if only we react strongly & intelligently" and resolve "that the absolute necessity of maintaining our superiority in military strength must always take priority over understandable desire to reduce our taxes."

Nixon warned the Russians would try to match their scientific & military feats with "an all-out Communist economic offensive" to win over the uncommitted nations & "even some of those in the free world." America should counter this, he said, by doubling or tripling private investment overseas. [See p. 267E-F1]

(Nixon told reporters in Oklahoma City Oct. 12 that he was sure the U.S. eventually would "equal & surpass" Soviet missile development.)

Sherman Adams, the Asst. to the President, told a Republican fund-raising dinner in San Francisco Oct. 14 that the U.S. had not been in a

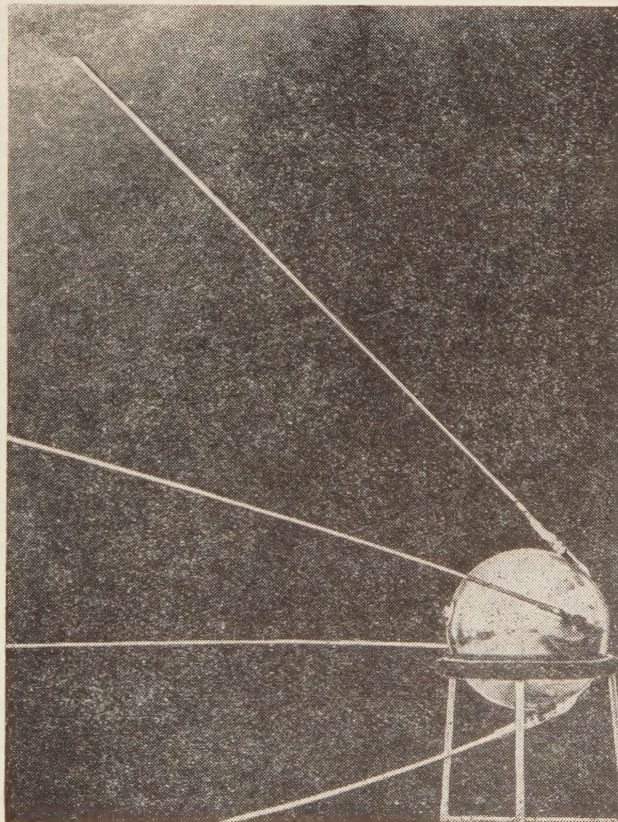
"sputnik race" with Russia but had been cooperating "with the world's scientific community to put a precision instrument in outer space" before Jan. 1959 to "serve a host of carefully-determined scientific goals." "The serving of science, not high score in an outer space basketball game, has been & still is our country's goal," he declared.

Defense Dept. Blamed. Dr. Clifford C. Furnas, U. of Buffalo Chancellor & ex-Asst. Defense Secy. for Research & Dvlp., charged Oct. 15 that ex-Secy. Wilson was responsible for the Defense Dept.'s "financial congestion" which permitted the USSR to launch the first earth satellite. Furnas said that Wilson repeatedly had been warned that the USSR was winning the satellite race, but had adopted a "so what" attitude toward the program & sidetracked Project Vanguard's requests for needed funds. [See pp. 101F3, 13B3]

Trevor Gardner, ex-Asst. AF Secy. for Research & Dvlp., told the "N.Y. Herald Tribune" Oct. 15 that the U.S. ballistic missile & earth satellite programs had been hindered by "red-tape snarl & delays caused by inter-service competition." Gardner, who warned that the satellite test evidenced an advanced Soviet missile technology, urged creation of a new Pentagon missile authority empowered to unify, finance & speed U.S. missile work. [See Vol. XVI, p. 52F1-A2]

Maj. Gen. Holgar N. Toftoy, Army Redstone Arsenal Cmndr. attending the 8th Intl. Astronautical Fed. Congress in Barcelona, Spain, told newsmen Oct. 8 that the Army's Ballistic Missile Agency could have orbited successfully a satellite in 1955 if it had been permitted to "stick components of existing missiles together & fire them off." Inferring with Gen. Toftoy that the Navy had interfered with the Army BMA program, Brig. Gen. John A. Barclay, BMA Dep. Comdr., said Oct. 8 in Barcelona that the "wisdom of [Project Vanguard] remains to be evaluated. It did not result in the first world satellite."

(U.S. Army, Navy & Air Force directives



"Soviet artificial satellite of earth shown on its supporting stand" was caption supplied by Sovfoto agency to this photo of "sputnik" made before its projection into outer space. Russians described globe as 22.835 in. in diameter [see p. 321D1]. Tenacle-like attachments are antennae said to measure 7.9 to 9.5 ft. in length.

issued Oct. 9 ordered all officers to refrain from making public statements on missile or earth satellite matters).

Missile Choice Delayed. Defense Secy. McElroy announced Oct. 10 that the Defense Dept. had postponed a final choice between the Jupiter & Thor, intermediate range ballistic missiles under development by the Army & AF, respectively. McElroy said that tests would be continued on both rockets "for several months" to provide "a better technical basis" for the eventual choice. He said the extended tests had been recommended by a 3-man committee set up by ex-Defense Secy. Wilson to decide which missile should become the U.S.' operational IRBM. [See p. 262G1]

(A missile, believed to be the 2d AF Thor to be successfully tested, was fired Oct. 11 from the AF missile test center at Cape Canaveral, Fla. Informed sources said Oct. 12 that it had "exceeded all expectations" by travelling 500 mi. beyond its expected 1,500-mi. range.) [See p. 306B1]

(An Atlas ICBM reportedly was launched at Cape Canaveral Sept. 25 but was destroyed after veering off course at an estimated altitude of 5,000 feet.) [See p. 273D-E2]

ATOMIC ENERGY

Cole Heads Intl. Atom Unit. Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.) was sworn in Oct. 6 as the first director gen. of the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency. Cole, 56, was confirmed unanimously by the IAEA's first general conference, meeting in Vienna Oct. 1-5, after Soviet delegate Vasily S. Emelyanov withdrew the USSR's request for election of a "neutral" IAEA director. Cole, former U.S. Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. chrmn. whose resignation from Congress (effective Dec. 1) was announced in Washington Oct. 7, had been nominated unanimously Oct. 4 by the IAEA Bd. of Governors [see pp. 243C-D1, 80E1]. (Emelyanov's appointment as head of the USSR's Atomic Energy Bd. had been announced Sept. 7.)

Dr. Pavel Winkler, Czech delegate, was elected Oct. 5 as chairman of the IAEA's 23-nation Bd. of Governors. 10 nations named Oct. 3 to complete the IAEA Board were Argentina, Italy, Rumania, Egypt, Pakistan, Indonesia, South Korea, Guatemala, Peru & Turkey. The IAEA Preparatory Comm. had made public July 31 in New York the selection of 13 Board members: U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Canada, Sweden, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Brazil, India, Japan, South Africa. [See Vol. XVI, p. 135A-D3]

(A Czech-Soviet motion to admit Red China to the IAEA by permitting all states to send observers to IAEA meetings was defeated Oct. 2 by a vote of 35-13 with one abstention. Soviet objections to acceptance of Nationalist Chinese delegates were overruled Oct. 2 by the IAEA Credentials Com., 25-16. Hungarian delegates' credentials were accepted provisionally Oct. 2 by the Credentials

Com.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 331F3]

A-Fuel Offered. The USSR offered Oct. 10 to make available to the IAEA atomic materials pool 50 kg. (110 lb.) of U-235. U.S. delegation spokesmen said Oct. 10 that the U.S., acting on its pledge to match nuclear contributions by other nations, would increase its IAEA contribution to 5,050 kg. (10,100 lb.) of U-235. Britain promised Oct. 11 to contribute 50 kg. of enriched U-235. Portugal had pledged Oct. 3 to supply 112.5 tons of uranium oxide with a probable content of 1,575 lb. of refined U-235. [See p. 243E1]

In a report issued Aug. 18, the 18-nation IAEA Preparatory Comm. had called for an initial program devoted to the development of nuclear research programs among IAEA member states. It predicted that the IAEA program eventually would be devoted to the development of nuclear power reactors. The report envisaged an initial IAEA staff of 370 persons to operate on a \$4 million budget & \$2 million working fund.

'Ike' Hails IAEA. In a message read to the IAEA's opening session Oct. 1 by Lewis L. Strauss, AEC chrmn. & hower expressed the "prayer that the splitting of the atom under the wise administration of the [IAEA] may some day unify a divided world." [See pp. 286C1, 243C1]

Marshal Kliment Y. Voroshilov, Soviet chief of state, pledged Oct. 1 the USSR's cooperation in IAEA efforts "to place the atom at the service of the peoples of the entire world." [See p. 47E3]

Bomb Tests. A British nuclear device, said to be an operational tactical atomic weapon, was detonated Oct. 9 in the 3d & final test of the current series at Maralinga, Australia. (The British Labor Party conference in Brighton, Eng. voted Oct. 3 by 5,836,000 to 781,000 to defeat a resolution that would have committed any future Labor Govt. to unilateral British nuclear disarmament. Leftist Aneurhan Bevan abandoned his "Bevanite" followers Oct. 3 to oppose the resolution.) [See p. 306G1] ... Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru & Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi, in a joint communiqué issued Oct. 13 at the end of a 10-day visit by Nehru to Japan, called for the suspension of nuclear tests as a necessary preliminary to atomic disarmament & the outlawing of nuclear weapons. [See pp. 177G3, 162B2] ... Pres. Eisenhower, in a letter to Kishi made public Oct. 4, reaffirmed American intentions to continue testing small, defensive nuclear weapons until the USSR agreed to a controlled halt of fissionable materials production for weapons purposes. [See pp. 281B1, 266A1-A2] ... The 3d World Congress Against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs ended an 11-day session in Tokyo Aug. 16 with a "Tokyo Declaration" demanding the "immediate & unconditional banning of nuclear weapon experiments." [See p. 262D2] ... Delegates of the 7 Western European Union states, meeting in Strasbourg, adopted over British objections Oct. 14 a resolution condemning H-bomb tests & urging an end to

all nuclear weapons tests as part of a disarmament pact. [See p. 147G2]

Research & Industry. Models of an "ion-gun" powered engine for space propulsion of future manned rockets & earth satellites were shown Oct. 7 in Cleveland by the Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics. [See p. 101F3] ... Assoc. Prof. Warren J. Kaufman of the U. of Calif. revealed Oct. 5 plans for disposal of radioactive wastes by injecting them into deep formations below useful water levels. (The U.S. Public Health Svc. had disclosed May 10 plans for monitoring radioactivity levels in milk used in 5 key U.S. areas. Dr. Arnold B. Kurlander, assistant to the U.S. Surgeon Gen., had reported May 7 the discovery of traces of strontium-90 & cesium-137 in U.S. milk supplies.) [See p. 130E2] ... The first Japanese nuclear power reactor began producing current on an experimental basis in Tokai, near Tokyo, Sept. 18. Czechoslovakia's first nuclear reactor went into operation in Prague Sept. 25. [See p. 194B2] ... Rep. Melvyn Price (D., Ill.), Joint Congressional Atomic Research & Dvltpt. Subcom. chrmn., reported Oct. 15 Soviet scientists' predictions that the USSR would have an atomic airplane "in a couple of years." Price had visited the USSR Oct. 8-12 with 3 other members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. [See p. 243F1] ... U.S. AEC Chrmn. Strauss told a House Appropriations Subcom. July 10 (testimony made public Aug. 18) that he was convinced the USSR was not "anywhere near the position that we are in the development of atomic energy." [See p. 220E2]

EUROPEAN DEFENSE

NATO Maneuvers. Adm. Jerauld Wright, Supreme Allied Cmndr., Atlantic, told newsmen in London Sept. 28 that recent naval maneuvers had shown NATO naval forces to be suffering from "serious shortages in modern devices against submarine attack." In a press conference aboard the U.S.S. "Forrestal" Sept. 29, Wright added that there was currently "a considerable scarcity of both air & naval forces in the eastern Atlantic area." Naval forces of Britain, the U.S., Canada, Norway, Holland & Denmark had participated in the maneuvers, "Exercise Strike Back," off Norway Sept. 18-28. 14 U.S. Naval airmen were reported killed Sept. 25-27 in crashes of 6 U.S. aircraft during the exercise. [See Vol. XVI, p. 126C3]

The Earl of Selkirk, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, said Oct. 14 that NATO forces might not "have an easy task" if called upon to face the USSR's "formidable" sea power. Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, U.S. Naval Operations Chief, warned Oct. 14 in Tokyo that the USSR was building a nuclear-age navy designed "to prevent free nations from using the sea." Burke, addressing the 58th Natl. Encampment of the Veterans of Forgn. Wars in Miami Beach, Fla., had warned Aug. 26 that the USSR possessed the world's largest undersea force & was building new submarines at "a rate

never equalled by any nation at peace." [See p. 154E1]

(The Soviet Defense Ministry charged Sept. 3 that a small vessel had attempted to ram the Soviet cruiser "Zhdanov" as it passed through the Danish Straits Sept. 1 en route to Yugoslavia. The USSR had reported Aug. 23 a similar collision attempt off Denmark against the cruiser "Mikhail Kutuzov." The Soviet Govt. had warned all shipping Sept. 2 to avoid the Barents & Kara seas during Soviet naval maneuvers scheduled Sept. 15-Oct. 15.) [See p. 306F1]

Adm. Charles R. Brown, U.S. 6th Fleet Cmdr., Sept. 27 ordered U.S.

pilots to attack unidentified jets that had tracked NATO vessels maneuvering in the Aegean Sea Sept. 26. The jets, appearing from the direction of the Black Sea, presumably had photographed U.S., British, Greek, Turkish & Italian units taking part in NATO's "Operation Deepwater." Dardenelles exercise Sept. 24-28. [See p. 123G3]

35,000 Bundeswehr troops began Sept. 24 the first field maneuvers to be held by German forces since the defeat of Hitler's Wehrmacht in 1945. The West German Air Force's first flying unit, a transport squadron equipped with 16 U.S. C-47s, was activated Aug. 24. [See p. 209D-E2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Entertains Ghanan. Pres. Eisenhower entertained Finance Min. Komla Agbeli Gbedemah, 44, of Ghana at a White House breakfast Oct. 10 to apologize for the fact that a Howard Johnson's restaurant in Dover, Del. had refused Oct. 7 to serve him & his secretary. The 2 Negroes had ordered orange juice at the restaurant, but the juice was brought "all wrapped up," and they were told that "colored people are not allowed to eat in here." Vice Pres. Nixon, who had been Gbedemah's luncheon guest when he visited Ghana, was present at the White House breakfast Oct. 10 and also expressed his regret. Gbedemah told reporters that Mr. Eisenhower was "a little worried" about the incident and had said: "Little things like that are happening all over the place, and you don't know where they are going to blow up or when." (Gbedemah had arrived in the U.S. Sept. 20 for meetings of the Intl. Bank in Washington & of Commonwealth finance ministers in Montreal.)

67th Birthday. Pres. Eisenhower celebrated his 67th birthday Oct. 14 at the White House, where 500 Republican Party workers gave him a 500-lb. birthday cake. The GOP workers linked the birthday festivities with their first national "neighbor-to-neighbor" fund-raising drive. Mr. Eisenhower said the drive would help "wipe out differences based upon prejudice, unreasoning adherence to our own beliefs & refusing to listen to our neighbors." In a recorded speech the same day to a \$100-a-plate GOP fund-raising dinner in San Francisco's Cow Palace, the President said that in his lifetime, conditions had changed to the point where "no longer do we live as adventurous settlers but as responsible citizens of a maturing nation. . . . We need more than individual effort today. We need teamwork, joint effort, cooperation—at home & abroad—and a respect for the rights of everyone." [See Vol. XVI, p. 350E2]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower, by Executive Order Oct. 11, decreased his work load by delegating some minor powers to aides. The Interior Secy. was authorized to give final approval for Hawaii's issuance of bonds or other instru-

ments of indebtedness. The Budget Bureau Director was authorized to transfer civilian personnel & property from the Defense & Commerce Depts. to the new Airways Modernization Board. . . . Pres. Eisenhower ended his 3-time-interrupted 26-day vacation at the Newport (R.I.) Naval Base and flew back to Washington Sept. 30 [see p. 284D-E1]. Before leaving, the President Sept. 26 took a one-hr. 50-min. cruise aboard the atomic submarine "Seawolf" in Block Island Sound and was given a 15-min. run at a depth of 60 ft. He was the 3d President to dive in a sub (the other 2: Theo. Roosevelt & Truman).

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 8 gave Wage-Hour Admin. Newell Brown, 50, a recess appointment as an Asst. Labor Secy. Brown was sworn in Oct. 10. [See p. 299C1] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Sept. 18 accepted the resignation of Warren Olney 3d, 53, as Asst. Atty. General in charge of the Justice Dept.'s Criminal Div., effective Oct. 15. [See pp. 90D3, 56D2, 36F1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 18 gave Edson O. Sessions, 51, ex-pres. of the Sessions Engineering Co. of Chicago, a recess appointment as Deputy Postmaster General. Sessions was sworn in Sept. 19. [See p. 299D1] . . . Rejecting GOP protests, Mr. Eisenhower Sept. 19 appointed ex-Asst. Interior Secy. (1952) Robert M. McKinney, 47, Democratic publisher of the "Santa Fe New Mexican" & Spanish-language "El Nuevo Mexicana," as U.S. representative on the UN's new Intl. Atomic Energy Agency. McKinney was sworn in Sept. 20. He had supported Adlai E. Stevenson against Mr. Eisenhower in the 1956 Presidential campaign but had opposed Stevenson's proposal to renounce nuclear weapon tests and had predicted Stevenson's defeat. McKinney's impending appointment had been opposed by Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), GOP Natl. Chrmn. Meade Alcorn & other Republicans. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 176E3, 38G1] . . . The President Sept. 26 reappointed Gen. Randolph McC. Pate as Marine Corps commandant for a 2d 2-yr. term starting Jan. 1 [See Vol. XVI, p. 261D-E2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 7 appointed retired Maj. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan as executive vice chairman of the President's (anti-bias) Com. on Govt. Contracts. [See Vol. XIV, p. 202E3]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Little Rock

500 Troops Withdrawn. Army Secy. Brucker Oct. 14 ordered the withdrawal of 500 of the 1,000 paratroopers who had been enforcing court-ordered integration at Little Rock Central H.S. The 500 were flown back to their base at Ft. Campbell, Ky. Oct. 16.

Brucker Oct. 14 also ordered the release from federal service of 8,500 men of Arkansas' 10,300-man federalized Natl. Guard.* He said he was reducing the federal force at the school "in recognition of the generally orderly situation which has prevailed."

Brucker directed Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker to continue in charge of the 500 paratroopers & 1,800 Guardsmen remaining at the school and to use the Guard as his "major operational force." [See p. 324B1-A3]

Ark. Gov. Faubus told reporters Oct. 15 that the troop reduction "doesn't change a thing; we are still an occupied territory." He said it would not bring "a peaceful solution any closer." (Faubus met Oct. 15 with Little Rock business & civic leaders but said they had provided "no solution.") [See p. 317D1]

Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) had declared Oct. 4 that the withdrawal of all federal troops would have to be the first step in any solution to the impasse. While they remained, "resentment & emotional strain & stress are increasing rather than decreasing," he said. "There is no prospect of settlement at the point of federal bayonets." [See p. 309C2]

Faubus for Negroes' Exit. Faubus had reiterated to reporters Oct. 9 his belief that the 9 Negro children at Central H.S. would have to quit the school, at least for "a cooling-off period," before the problem could be solved. He said this would "give time for people to accept peacefully what is now being crammed down their throats at bayonet point."

Seeing newsmen Oct. 14, after being confined at the executive mansion for 4 days with influenza, Faubus suggested that Little Rock might accept integration at Central H.S. "in less than a year," but he again demanded "temporary withdrawal" of the Negro children. Their "removal," he said, "would solve the whole thing. . . . Everyone could go home and the Guard could be demobilized." [See pp. 309A-B1, 299E-F2]

Rival Prayer Meetings. 24 fundamentalist Baptist ministers led 600 Little Rock segregationists in a 15-min. prayer service at Central Baptist Church Oct. 11. They called for deliverance from "federal dictatorship" and a return of Central H.S.' 9 Negro students to the all-Negro Horace Mann H.S., a newer & more modernly-equipped institution, where they "legally & morally belong."

The Baptist fundamentalists boycotted city-wide "reconciliation" pray-

*According to Army estimates, federalization of the Arkansas Natl. Guard had cost the U.S. about \$95,000 a day in pay, allowances, subsistence, charges for quarters & transportation.

er services held Oct. 12 because they included "Jews, Catholics & modernist Protestants." whose religious convictions were unacceptable to fundamentalists. The "reconciliation" services were inspired by Pres. Eisenhower's plea that Protestant Episcopal Bishop (of Arkansas) Robert R. Brown urge the city's clergy to join in an effort to "place the matter in proper perspective." Participants included people on both sides of the controversy; the prayers generally were for guidance & help rather than for a specific solution.

Army Riot Order. Army Secy. Brucker made public Oct. 11 the text of a "riot" training order issued by Gen Maxwell D. Taylor Sept. 25 & rescinded by Brucker Sept. 26. Brucker's disclosure was made in a letter to Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Com., but he insisted that, under the separation-of-powers doctrine, the Admin. did not have to give the text to Congress. Brucker had refused Oct. 4 to give Russell & Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) the text & an explanation of the order.

Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, had directed Gen. Willard G. Wyman, Continental Army commander, to organize 1,000-1,200-man task forces in the First Infantry Div. (Ft. Riley, Kan.), First Armored Div. (Ft. Polk, La.) & 82d Airborne Div. (Ft. Bragg, N.C.) "as a precautionary measure in event troops are required in situations similar to that . . . in Little Rock." The 3 units "should initiate promptly suitable training programs . . . and prepare plans for both air & motor movement," the order said. Training was to be under Field Manual 19-15, which covered "civil disturbances."

Brucker said the order was for "precautionary training," not an "alert," and that no "consideration [was] given to [troops' use] . . . in any specific area or for any particular mission." He said "civil disturbances" training was given "as a routine matter" and that he had canceled Taylor's order "without derogation from [its] military soundness." Although the order was classified, Brucker said he was making it public because it was "no longer likely to exacerbate the current situation." [See p. 317B1]

(Gov. Price Daniel [D., Tex.] made public Oct. 11 Pres. Eisenhower's answer to his query as to whether Mr. Eisenhower's use of troops in Little Rock meant he would "occupy with troops every non-integrated school in the South." The President replied that troops were in Little Rock not "to enforce desegregation" but "to support our federal court system; to uphold the law which the state has blocked. . . .") [See p. 309E2]

President's Act Supported. 64% of Americans questioned by the Gallup Poll thought Pres. Eisenhower did the right thing in using troops in Little Rock, and 26% thought he did the wrong thing, according to findings made public Oct. 3. In the North, 74% thought he was right, 16% thought he was wrong; but in the South, 53% said he was wrong, 36% said he was

right. The President's actions in the dispute were lauded in a resolution adopted Oct. 2 by the 250-member general board of the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. The resolution opposed segregation [see p. 150F3]. (A resolution urging integration of all congregations of the Disciples of Christ—"according to the consciences of the various congregation members"—was adopted by the denomination's Intl. Convention in Cleveland Oct. 12. The resolution assailed "the sinfulness of racial discrimination & forced segregation both within the church & in society as a whole.")

Mr. Eisenhower's "decisive action" was lauded in a telegram from the directors of Freedom House Oct. 5.

Kasper Convictions Upheld. The Supreme Court Oct. 14 rejected segregationist John Kasper's appeal from his contempt-of-court conviction & one-yr. jail sentence for flouting a federal court injunction against interference with court-ordered school integration in Clinton, Tenn. in 1956. Kasper remained free on \$10,000 bond pending the disposition of a request for a rehearing. The high court's action did not affect a 2d contempt conviction against Kasper (for which he had not been sentenced yet) arising from the Clinton disorders. [See p. 238D1-B2]

Kasper's conviction in Nashville City Court on vagrancy, disorderly conduct & loitering charges was upheld by Special (Circuit) Judge Tyree Harris Oct. 11, but a charge of offensive conduct was dismissed. Harris affirmed the \$50 fines on each of the first 2 charges but cut the loitering fine to \$10. City Atty. Robert Jennings promised that the police would keep constant check on Kasper "as long as he is in Nashville to determine whether he finds an honest calling." He said that Kasper, as a convicted vagrant, was "subject to arrest day by day." [See p. 293D3]

Florida Vs. Integration Force. The Florida Legislature Oct. 9 voted quick approval to a bill requiring the automatic closing of any school to which federal troops (including federalized Natl. Guardsmen) were sent to enforce integration. The Florida House, however, failed 3 times to muster the 2/3 vote needed for adoption of a Senate-approved bill permitting local-option elections in which voters could decide to close their schools as a "last resort" rather than permit integration. (Gov. LeRoy Collins had called the Legislature into special session to act only on a new state constitution. The new charter, subject to a public referendum, was approved by the Legislature Oct. 9.) [See p. 238F2]

LABOR

Hoffa Barred from Post. James R. Hoffa's plans to assume the presidency of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters on Oct. 15 were blocked in Fed. Dist. Court in Washington Oct. 14 by Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who issued a temporary order restraining Hoffa

& others elected at the union's convention from taking office.

An injunction keeping the newly-elected officers from their posts had been requested Oct. 11 by lawyers for 13 N. Y. rank-&-file Teamsters members, who charged that most of the delegates who elected them had been seated illegally. Letts ordered the union to show cause on Oct. 21 why the convention's actions should not be voided and the officers elected at the convention permanently enjoined.

Teamsters pres. Dave Beck admitted to newsmen in New York Oct. 11 that in seating delegates, the Teamsters convention knowingly had disregarded a requirement of the union constitution that "all credentials must be in the general office thirty (30) days prior to the opening of the convention." Beck said he, Hoffa & other Teamsters officers had followed "the rule of reason" in disregarding this requirement and that their lawyers had upheld their decision.

The rank-&-file injunction plea was based both on the 30-day rule & on a charge that more than 50% of the union's 892 locals had failed to choose delegates by votes of the membership at local meetings, as required by the union constitution. Similar charges were made Oct. 10 by Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities. [See pp. 325A-B1, E2, E3; 317G2-B3, D3]

Committee Gets 'Lost' Data. Subpenaed Teamsters convention records were turned over to the Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities Oct. 9 after reports that they had been thrown into a hotel incinerator & partly burned. Committee Chrmn. McClellan said Oct. 10 that the records were so incomplete "as to be almost useless."

A subpoena for the full records of the convention's credentials committee had been served on committee secy. Joseph Konowe of New York in Miami Beach Oct. 4. McClellan told reporters Oct. 7 that a Teamsters attorney had phoned Robert F. Kennedy, the Senate committee's chief counsel, the evening of Oct. 6 to report that the records had been thrown inadvertently into the incinerator of the Eden Roc Hotel Oct. 4 by a maid who then went home and "suddenly died of a heart attack." Union sources said Konowe, union staff members & hotel employees dug through incinerator debris for 2 hours and finally recovered nearly all pertinent records.

Hoffa Seeks Trial Delay. Hoffa pleaded innocent in Fed. Dist. Court in New York Oct. 15 to charges that he had lied to a federal grand jury investigating charges of illegal wire-tapping against him. Hoffa's attorney, Sol Gelb, then asked Judge William B. Herlands for an indefinite postponement of trial on grounds that he could not get a fair trial because of unfavorable publicity spread by the McClellan committee & press in "an effort to destroy Hoffa." U.S. Atty. Paul W. Williams, urging early trial, pointed out that despite bad publicity, Hoffa had been acquitted



Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Oct. 12

FINANCE:

U. S. Treasury—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	*\$22,646	*\$22,633	*\$21,906
Currency circulation	*\$31,129	*\$31,038	*\$30,880

Banks

Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans\$.	**\$32,331	*\$32,408	*\$29,849
N. Y. bank clearings	\$10,473,144,990	\$13,189,070,564	\$9,524,887,676
England note circulation	*£1,973,019	*£1,970,93	

N. Y. Stock Exchange—

Stock sales (shares)	15,575,710	8,067,455	7,406,995
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	185.56	193.04	204.63
Bond sales (par value)	\$26,957,900	\$18,452,000	\$14,897,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	85.44	85.50	92.47

INDUSTRY:

Auto output (cars & trucks)†.	56,762	33,653	91,203
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	6,811,550	6,820,800	7,021,650
Soft-coal output (tons)	*10,200,000	10,065,000	10,464,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*b11,564	*11,697	*11,342
Carloadings (cars)	*747,647	739,266	815,193

PRICES:

Wheat (bu.)	\$2.51¼	\$2.51¾	\$2.63
Corn (bu.)	\$1.50½	\$1.49½	\$1.57¼
Cotton (lb.)	\$3.485	\$3.495	\$3.445
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	\$39.33	\$40.83	\$56.17
Wholesale food index‡	*\$6.12	\$6.12	\$5.97
Weekly whsl. index (BLS)¶	*117.5	117.5	115.0

BUSINESS:

Dept. store sales\$¶	b127	130	127
Failures (Oct. 3)‡	261	278	253

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet
 ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board ¶Member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 2 bOct. 5 cSept. 28 dOct. 8

at a bribery trial in July. He said he would ask the McClellan committee to defer questioning of Hoffa until after the perjury trial. Herlands postponed decision until Oct. 25, and Hoffa remained free under the \$2,500 bail he had posted when indicted on the wire-tapping charges. [See p. 318B1]

'Paper Locals' Get Trustee. Teamsters pres. Beck Oct. 15 appointed Nicholas P. Morrissey, international Teamsters organizer from Boston, as trustee to take charge of N.Y. Locals 258, 269, 275, 284, 295 & 362, "paper locals" set up by labor racketeers Johnny Dio & Anthony Corallo. The trusteeship had been recommended by a 5-man Teamsters committee headed by David Kaplan. The committee charged that the locals were run by men with long criminal records who "signed substandard contracts," "served no proper jurisdictional lines" and spent so much dues money on officers' pay & expenses that the locals "are all on the edge of insolvency." [See pp. 317G3-318A1]

Legislative Plans. Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell told the Union League Club in New York Oct. 15 that he would ask Congress in 1958 to adopt legislation providing for a "secret ballot" in union elections and for outlawing "organizational picketing," which he considered "blackmail." The latter law would prevent a union from demanding that workers uninterested in the union sign up with the union "or we picket." But Mitchell held that "anti-trust laws now on the books can[not] be properly applied to unions," and he opposed proposals for "legislation to prevent one union from dominating an entire industry." [See p. 325C1, G1]

Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), back in Washington after a California speech-making tour, told reporters Oct. 12 that one reason for his return was to start

work on legislation to "protect democracy" in unions. Laws he proposed would prohibit expenditure of union dues for political purposes or for union officials' personal use, would protect union welfare funds, would require secret ballots for election or recall of union officers and would guarantee members a vote on union policy. Although he pro-

posed a state "right-to-work" law for California, Knowland said he did not advocate a nationwide one. [See p. 326A-C2]

Sen. John M. Butler (R., Md.) told the southeastern group of the Investment Bankers Assn. in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Oct. 12 that he would seek to subject unions to the anti-trust laws.

Kohler Ruled Unfair. NLRB examiner George A. Downing ruled Oct. 10 that the Kohler Co. of Kohler, Wis. had "prolonged" a 3½-yr. strike of the United Auto Workers "by a series of unfair labor practices." His decision, subject to appeal to the NLRB within 20 days, was that the company should be required to bargain in good faith, give the UAW some wage data the union had requested and reinstate all strikers whose jobs had not been filled before June 1, 1954, the date of the first allegedly unfair action. The reinstatement did not apply to 13 UAW strike committee members fired for directing illegal mass picketing. Unfair practices cited by Downing: (a) the granting of 2 raises without collective bargaining; (b) the discharge of 53 strikers July 1, 1954; (c) the refusal to bargain about the discharge of these 53 & of 90 others Mar. 1, 1955. [See p. 66C-E2]

FOREIGN

Canada. Queen Elizabeth II & Prince Philip visited Ottawa Oct. 12-15, and the Queen delivered the Speech From the Throne at the opening of Parliament Oct. 14 (the first time the reigning Canadian sovereign had done so). She also made a radio-TV address to the Canadian people Oct. 13. Her throne speech Oct. 14 outlined Prime Min. John Diefenbaker's program calling for legislation to stabilize farm prices and increase so-

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

	Oct. 2	Sept. 25	Oct. 3, '56
Reserves	*\$21,955,424	*\$21,942,633	*\$21,201,843
Govt. securities	*23,460,535	*23,152,235	*23,734,632
Note circulation	*26,820,025	*26,744,006	*26,547,394
Discounts & advances	*673,617	*782,057	*975,448
Reserve ratio	46.9%	47.1%	45.4%

*In thousands

cial security & veterans' pension payments [see p. 205A2]. Elizabeth & Philip, traveling by air, arrived in Williamsburg, Va. Oct. 16 to begin a 6-day visit to the U. S. [See p. 199B2]

(Malcolm Muggeridge, 54, who resigned Aug. 27 as ed. of "Punch" to do freelance writing, wrote in a "Sat. Eve. Post" article made public Oct. 13 that the queen was popular with Britain's mass population but was disparaged as "dowdy, frumpish & banal" by upper-class socialites. He said British royal family affairs constituted "a kind of royal soap opera." He questioned whether the queen's present "advisers & courtiers" could help her maintain the monarchy "as a useful, unifying element in a society full of actual & potential discord." Several London newspapers assailed Muggeridge Oct. 13-14 for having ridiculed the queen in a U.S. magazine on the eve of her American visit. His scheduled appearance on a TV discussion program was canceled by the BBC Oct. 14.) [See p. 253F3]

San Marino. Anti-Communists took uncontested control of the republic of San Marino Oct. 13 with a provisional Cabt. headed by Federico Bigi, 37, Christian Dem., and including Zaccaria Giovanni Savoretti (CD), Pietro Gianceschi (Rightwing Socialist) & Alvaro Casali (dissident Leftwing Socialist). Communists attempting to hold power had instructed their followers Oct. 11 to surrender arms to the neutral San Marino police force headed by Capt. Ettore Sozzi. The anti-Communist Govt., which was recognized by the U.S. Oct. 3, announced that it would reverse the Red regime's recent dissolution of the Grand & Gen. Council (Parlt.). [See p. 319F1]

LATIN AMERICA

Brazil. 350,000 factory workers in the São Paulo area went on strike Oct. 15 for a 45% wage raise. [See p. 32F1] . . . The Alagoas State Assembly voted unanimously Sept. 18 to impeach Gov. Muniz Falcão on charges that he was implicated in the recent murder of Dr. José Marques da Silva, opposition assembly member. . . . The first nuclear chain reaction to be achieved in Latin America was set off Sept. 16 in São Paulo in an experimental reactor built in the U.S. for training nuclear engineers. [See Vol. XVI, p. 155C1]

Cuba. A Govt. communiqué Oct. 12 reported that 49 rebels had been killed & others captured together with quantities of arms & ammunition in 2 Army skirmishes with Castro forces at El Odo & Mangas in the Sierra Maestra region. . . . 17 officers, 10 of them AF pilots, were sentenced by court-martial Oct. 11

in Havana to one to 6 yrs. in prison for plotting an uprising to coincide with the abortive Navy revolt Sept. 5 in Cienfuegos. (59 men now had been imprisoned for their part in the revolt. Death sentences of 3 Navy men had been commuted to 30 years' imprisonment by Pres. Batista.) [See p. 311C1] . . . U.S. Customs agents & Florida police seized Oct. 14 near Pompano, Fla. a \$6,000 truckload of anti-tank guns, carbines & ammunition allegedly bound for Cuban rebel forces. 3 Cubans were held for investigation.

Chilean Forgn. Min. Osvaldo Sainte Marie & Justice Min. Arturo Zuniga were suspended from office Oct. 11 for negligence in the escape Sept. 29 of Guillermo Patricio Kelly from a Santiago prison. Kelly, ex-Secy. Gen. of the Peronist Alliance of Natl. Freedom of Argentina, was the only one of 6 Argentine political prisoners held by Chile not granted political asylum. The Chilean Supreme Court had ruled Sept. 25 that Kelly be returned to Argentina for trial on criminal charges. Former prisoner John W. Cooke, ex-pres. of the Alliance, was rearrested Oct. 2 in Santiago during a manhunt for Kelly. [See p. 150G1]

OBITUARIES

Saul H. Bourne, 73, music publisher (Irving Berlin's publishing partner 1919-44); Oct. 13 in New York.

Carl Brandt, 69, literary agent of Joseph Conrad, Stephen V. Benet, James Gould Cozzens, other leading authors; Oct. 13 in New York.

William L. Clark, 66, chief justice 1948-53 of U.S. Court of Appeals in Western Germany (removed from post for criticism of U.S. High Comm. policy), ex-N.J. Fed. District judge whose 1930 decision invalidating 18th (Prohibition) Amend. was overruled by Supreme Court; Oct. 9 in Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, of heart attack while on tour. [See Vol. XV, p. 394A1]

Walter J. [Butch] Henline, 62, ex-major league baseball catcher & NL umpire; Oct. 9 in Sarasota, Fla. of cancer.

Dr. Morris Selig Kharasch, 62, Russian-born U. of Chicago organic chemist who developed organomercury compounds (germicides credited with increasing cotton, corn, wheat crop yields); Oct. 10 in Copenhagen, Denmark of cerebral hemorrhage.

Dr. Alfred J. Liebmann, 72, Swiss-born founder of Schenley Research Inst. which pioneered in penicillin production for Allied forces during World War II; Oct. 11 in New York after being struck by a taxi.

James J. McEntee, 74, dir. of U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps 1940-42, Machinists union official; Oct. 13 in Jersey City, N.J.

Donald E. Montgomery, 61, dir. of United Auto Workers' Washington office; Oct. 11 in Washington after shooting himself, apparently in despondency over recent death of wife.

SPORTS

Winners

Braves Win World Series. The NL Milwaukee Braves, managed by Fred Haney, won the World Series, 4 games to 3, by defeating mgr. Casey Stengel's AL N.Y. Yankees, 5-0, at Yankee Stadium in New York Oct. 10. Righthander Selva Lewis (Lew) Burdette Jr., 30, pitched his 3d victory* & 2d consecutive shutout of the series in winning the 7th game. Milwaukee's winning 4-run rally in the 3d inning featured a double by Ed Mathews and singles by Hank Aaron & Wes Covington. Del Crandall homered for Milwaukee. The 7th game score:

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Milw.	5	9	1	Burdette	Crandall
N.Y.	0	7	3	Larsen (L.), Shantz, Dittmar, Sturdivant, Byrne	Berra

Attendance: 61,207. (A Series attendance record of 394,712 & gate receipts record of \$2,475,978 was set during the 7 games.)

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Oct. 13)

N.Y. 24, Washn. 20; Balti. 45, Green Bay 17; Cleve. 24, Phila. 7; Detroit 10, Los Ang. 7; Pittsburgh 29, Chicago Cards 20; San Fran. 21, Chicago Bears 17.

College (Oct. 12)

Ark. 20, Baylor 17
Auburn 6, Ky. 0
Bos. C. 41, Dayton 14
Bucknl. 13, Carnegie 7
Clemson 20, Va. 6
Colorado 34, Ariz. 14
Dartm. 35, Brown 0
Denver 26, Mont. 13
Dett. 28, Wichita 0
Duke 7, Rice 6
Ga. 13, Tulane 6†
G. Wash. 20, AF 6†
Harvard 14, Ohio U. 7
H. Cross 26, Marq. 7
Iowa 47, Indiana 7
Ia. St. 21, Kansas 6
Kan. St. 7, COP 7
Lehigh 20, Gettys. 7
LSU 20, Ga. Tech 13
Md. 27, Wake For. 0
Mich. St. 35, Mich. 6
Minn. 41, Nwstn. 6
Miss. St. 47, Ark. St. 13
Miss. 28, Vandblt. 0
Missouri 7, SMU 6†
Navy 21, Calif. 6
N.M. 14, Utah St. 10
N.C. 20, Miami 13†
N.C. St. 7, Fla. St. 0
Notre Dame 23, Army 21
Ohio St. 21, Ill. 7
Okla. 21, Texas 7
Okla. St. 28, Tulsa 13
Ore. St. 20, Idaho 0
Ore. 26, San Jose 0
Penn. St. 21, W&M 13
Pitt 34, Nebr. 0
Princeton 13, Penn 9
Rutgers 48, Colgate 6
S.C. 58, Furman 13
Syr. 34, Cornell 0
Tenn. 28, Chatinga. 13
Tex. A&M 28, Houst. 6
TCU 28, Ala. 0
Tufts 26, Trinity 14
UCLA 19, Wash. 0
Utah 27, BYU 0
VMI 26, Davidson 14
VPI 21, Vilnova. 14
Wash. St. 21, Stan. 18
W.Va. 46, Bos. U. 6
W.Va. 23, Purdue 14
Wyo. 27, Colo. St. 13
Yale 19, Columbia 0

Horse racing: Maine Chance Farm's Jewel's Reward, Willie Shoemaker up, won the \$156,500 Champagne Stakes at Belmont Park (N.Y.) Oct. 12, for \$84,225. Ralph Lowe's Gallant Man, Shoemaker up, won the \$80,700 Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Park Oct. 12, for \$53,850. Kerr Stable's Round Table, Bill Harmatz up, won the \$126,550 Hawthorne Gold Cup in Chicago Oct. 12, for \$75,950. Geo. D. Widener's Rare Treat, Paul Bailey up, won the \$58,900 Ladies Handicap at Belmont Park Oct. 14, for \$40,800. [See p. 328A1] . . . **Speedboat racing:** "Hawaii Kai III," driven by Jack Regas, won the Sahara Cup at Boulder City, Nev. Oct. 13. [See p. 320A2] . . . **Track:** Vladimir Kuts, 30, of Russia won the 5,000-meter run in world record time of 13

*Burdette became the 7th pitcher to win 3 games in the same World Series. The others: Christy Mathewson, 1905 N.Y. Giants; Babe Adams, 1909 Pittsburgh; Jack Coombs, 1910 Phila. A's; Urban Faber, 1917 Chicago White Sox; Stanley Coveleskie, 1920 Cleveland; Harry Brecheen, 1946 St. Louis Cardinals. [See Vol. VI, p. 338J-K] †Oct. 11

min. 35 sec. in a European meet in Rome Oct. 13. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 415D3, 296F2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. Ex-waitress Rhonda Bell Martin, 51, was executed in the electric chair Oct. 11 in Montgomery, Ala. for the arsenic murder of her 4th husband, Claude Martin, in 1951. She had also admitted the slayings by arsenic of her 2d husband, mother & 3 daughters and the near-fatal poisoning of her 5th husband. [See Vol. XVI, p. 88C3] . . . Joseph Curcio, 39, & George Baker, 68, officials of Johnny Dio's old Local 349 of the UAW-AFL, were indicted Oct. 9 by a federal grand jury in New York on charges of conspiring to obstruct justice & making false statements to the Treasury Dept., which was attempting to investigate their records. [See p. 312G2] . . . Dr. J. Minor Sullivan 3d's perjury conviction growing out of testimony at the trial of the "Trenton 6" was allowed to stand by a U.S. Supreme Court ruling Oct. 14. He had appealed a 2-yr. probation sentence & \$2,500 fine for falsifying evidence. [See Vol. XI, p. 192M]

NEW BOOKS

The Age of Revolution: Vol. 3 of "A History of the English Speaking Peoples." By Winston S. Churchill. Period from bloodless Revolution of 1688 to end of Napoleonic era. Oct. 14. (Dodd, Meade, 402 pp., \$6)†

Atlas Shrugged. By Ayn Rand. Dying race of moneyed industrialists builds new Utopia. Oct. 10. (Random House, 1,168 pp., \$6.95)*

The Brain Pickers. By Hallie Burnett. Pulp book publisher buys into staid publishing house, almost ruins it. Sept. 23. (Messner, 319 pp., \$3.95)*

Cast of Characters. By Al Morgan. Hollywood's seamy side as seen by persons involved in making movie. Sept. 27. (Dutton, 251 pp., \$3.50)*

The Democratic Roosevelt. By Rexford G. Tugwell. Ex-braintruster sees FDR's liberal & progressive philosophy derived partly from uncle Theodore Roosevelt. Sept. 19. (Doubleday, 712 pp., \$8.50)†

The Heretic: The Life and Times of Josip Broz Tito. By Fitzroy Maclean. Study of Yugoslav leader by British brigadier who served as envoy to his Partisans during World War II. Oct. 2. (Harper, 436 pp., \$5.95)†

Leftover Life to Kill. By Caitlin Thomas. Poet Dylan Thomas' wife writes of their life together, her life after his death. Oct. 10. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 262 pp., \$4.50)†

Lobe. By MacKinlay Kantor. Life of Spanish dog after he befriended author. Oct. 4. (World, 112 pp., \$2.75)†

Pieces At Eight. By Walter Kerr. Essays by "N.Y. Herald Tribune" drama reviewer on theater, critics, playwrighting. Sept. 19. (Simon & Schuster, 244 pp., \$3.95)†

The Selected Writings of John Jay Chapman. Edited & with introduction by Jacques Barzun. Gleanings from 19th century American essayist-critic. Sept. 27. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 294 pp., \$5)†

Simple Stakes a Claim. By Langston Hughes. Conversations by Negro poet-novelist on desegregation, schooling & South. Sept. 16. (Rinehart, 191 pp., \$2.50)†

The Unforgiven. By Alan LeMay. North Texas cattle ranchers face peril from marauding Indians & bankruptcy in 1874. Sept. 16. (Harpers, 245 pp., \$3.50)*

View to the Southeast. By Santha Rama Rau. Indian woman writer's travels through Burma, Ceylon, Thailand, Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaya, Philippines. Oct. 2. (Harpers, 240 pp., \$3.50)†

The Woman of My Life. By Ludwig Bemelmans. Humorous novel dealing with female graduate of Harvard Business School in love with French duke. Oct. 10. (Viking, 218 pp., \$3.50)*

World Without a Roof. By Hassoldt Davis. Worldwide travels of explorer-adventurer. Sept. 23. (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 436 pp., \$4.95)†

* Fiction

† Non-fiction